



Lincoln News



Published Every Other Month by the Students of Lincoln University

Entered as second-class matter, Nov. 16, 1925, at the post office at Lincoln University, Pa., under the Act of March 3rd, 1879

VOL. II

FEBRUARY, 1927

No. 2

Official and Faculty News

DR. W. H. JOHNSON, President.

Dr. Johnson entered upon the duties of the President of Lincoln University on December 2, 1926. When the news of the election reached the student body of the university everyone was glad that such a man as Dr. Johnson had been chosen to guide the destiny of this great institution which means so much to the race. It is hoped that the new administration will be a progressive one, and, that under its influence the scope of the program of the university will be broadened and that we shall occupy a more conspicuous place in the educational life of the nation and the world. It will be the beginning of a new era of educational progress adapting itself to the requirements of advancing civilization as they affect the collegiate world and the race.

Dr. Johnson was born December 3, 1865, in New York City. He was educated at Princeton University from which he graduated in 1888. Later he graduated from Princeton Theological Seminary and Columbia University. He was awarded the Chancellor Green Mental Science Fellowship at Princeton. In 1897 he was ordained to the Presbyterian Ministry and was for five years professor of logic and psychology at Centre College, Danville, Ky., he was also professor of New Testament Literature and Exegesis in the Theological Seminary there. Dr. Johnson has been professor of Greek and New Testament Litt. here at Lincoln since 1903. He holds the degree of Ph. D. from Columbia and D. D. from Centre College.

Rev. Isaac N. Rendall, D. D., was for many years president and was succeeded by his nephew, the Rev. John B. Rendall, D. D., who died in September, 1924. Dr. Johnson served as acting president during 1925 and Professor W. L. Wright served in the same capacity during 1926. Now that the university is again under leadership and particularly that of Dr. Johnson, we are better prepared to meet constructive business for the future.

We are proud of our president and are glad to assure him of our hearty inclination toward the principles of his administration, which, we feel will uphold the generous and broad-minded standards set by the memory-honored Rendalls. And, as we pray for the advancement of our institution we shall pray for the success of his administration.

B. L. CODER
JEWELER AND OPTICIAN
OXFORD, PA.

When is a Letter Man Not a Letter Man?

The football season at Lincoln is over, and with its passing there have been many questions in the minds of the student-body, alumni and loyal supporters. Why was the past season so disastrous is the one question that has been continually asked since that 32-0 debacle at Washington. Some claim that the coaching staff is to be blamed. Others say that a lack of good material was the cause of our downfall. Another group contends that the material was there, but was not properly developed. Along comes another who asserts that dissension between the team and the coach and among members of the team, especially just before the Lincoln-Howard game, had its effect upon the final score of the game. Finally, we are told that fraternity politics played a major role in the destinies of the team the past fall. Which of these statements are correct, I dare not say. Probably all contributed to Lincoln's downfall. On the other hand probably none of the above causes had anything to do with the showing, but other causes that have not been unearthed. Be that as it may, people are still discussing and putting forth some such reasons, whether they be correct or incorrect. However, it is not my purpose to discuss why Lincoln failed, but to attempt to show the fallacy of Lincoln's present system of awarding letters.

In the Constitution of the Athletic Association, it is stated that a letter shall be awarded to those members of the football squad that play in the major game of the season. At present the major game is the Howard game. So the rule simply stated would be that all those who take part in the Howard game shall be eligible to wear the "L". Perhaps to the casual observer, such a system needs no changing, but after examining the system here at Lincoln, I think that you will agree that some modification needs to be made.

In the first place a man may be physically unable to play in the Howard game. He may be a star and has played in all the previous games, but owing to injuries is not able to take part in this contest. We can see that such a player would be used if it were not for his physical disability. He is thus deprived of a letter because of forces over which he has no control. This man has probably done more for the team, and is more deserving of a letter than some players who receive them. However, because he cannot take part in the Howard game he goes unrewarded.

Again consider the case of a man who has been out for football for four straight years and has never made his letter. Anyone will agree with me that a man who has been out for football for four years and has made all the major trips the past three years, who has played in such important games as the Tuskegee, Wilberforce, and West Virginia games the past season is certainly deserving of a letter under any and all circumstances. I do not advocate that any man

that has been out for the team for four years should be awarded a letter, but anyone with such a record as quoted above is deserving of a fairer deal.

We can see from the above examples, that such a system is detrimental and unfair to the players. A system whereby playing in at least one of two major games, or the playing of a certain number of quarters should be instituted. If we must use the present system, more fairmindedness must be exercised by those in charge, or we will find that greater evils will occur.

Some will claim that some of the leading schools in the country—schools that are noted for their football teams—are using the same system of award as Lincoln.

We will find that a number of schools have similar systems, but that they are worked quite differently than at Lincoln. Let us examine, some of the methods employed by the so called larger schools, during the past season.

At the University of Pennsylvania, one must play in the Cornell game to earn the coveted "P." Last Thanksgiving with Cornell leading in the fourth quarter, Coach Lou Young decided to send at least as many seniors into that game as possible, in order that their services would not go unrewarded. So in the final moments of play such players as Pasteur Fields, Jesse Douglass, Folwell Scull and others were rushed into the game. It was the injection of these players that added the necessary fighting spirit, and caused, Wascalonis to make a 62-yard run for a touchdown, thus causing Penn to tie the score 10 all. These men were not only given a chance for their letter, but they proved their worth by tying the score.

At Syracuse University, the past fall, there was a member of the football squad, who had been out for the team for four straight years, although he had never made the Varsity. The night before the final game of the season, when the coach announced the lineup for the final game, the same player was announced as one to start the game. The coach in explaining his actions, said that he had given the fellow the honor of starting the game because of his untiring efforts for four years. It is such actions as these that endear the players to the coach and cause them to fight all the harder.

Will such an attitude as that developed here at Lincoln have any effect upon the team? Most assuredly so. Already some members of last fall's squad say that they will not go out for the team next fall on account of the spirit shown the players.

The only way we can get every man out, and get him to fight with that spirit that is characteristic of Lincoln's teams in the past, is to treat every man with justice.

So next fall, let all—the faculty, coaching staff, the players, student body, and the alumni—work together. Let us do away with ourselves and with the other fellow, and thus put out the greatest team ever produced by Lincoln.

J. O. HOPSON.

Mt. Sinai Speaks

THE SEMINARY
H. A. King, Middler.

The seminary this school year is comprised of eighteen students, besides two others who attend certain classes. These two men are Rev. Shaw of the A. M. E. church, of Oxford, and Rev. Duffy, of Mt. Tabor A. M. E. Z. church, of Avondale.

SENIORS

B. A. Bacote	Bay
A. L. Black	Al
F. F. Bryan	Felix
F. P. Twine	Doc.
G. H. White	Rev.

MIDLERS

J. J. Banks	Jaspar
C. C. Brown	C2
H. A. King	Melek
E. T. Lewis	Lu-Lu
E. A. Henry	Zekie
A. L. Polk	Doheney

JUNIORS

L. Foster	Jezebel
E. P. Gibson	Sonnie
E. A. Lockhart	Stipend
W. P. Stevenson	Steve
S. A. Walcott	Pious
T. R. Walls	Teddy
B. Wright	Ben

At the beginning of the year, Mt. Sinai certainly missed Squirt. It was through him that Doc. got his eloquence; White his oratory; and Bryan his fame as a poet. Concerning the graduates of last year: Davis is stationed at Pleasantville, New Jersey; Graham is building up a church in Baltimore, and Coleman has moved to a larger church in Gary, Indiana; while nothing has been heard of Blackmore or Flack.

The Seminary is now getting ready for a series of Seminary Days. Nothing else could have been done before owing to the fact that it was Christmas season and the period of the mid-year exams. However, the Seminary on a whole hopes to have a larger program than it had last year, and expects to take in a wider field. The Senior Class, especially, wishes to set up such a standard this year that the name of Lincoln will be a drawing card to all men who wish to further the Gospel.

The reports of the examination in December appear to be very encouraging. Stevenson is to be greatly recommended for his work. The men who made the honor group are: Black, Lewis, Polk, King, Walcott, Stevenson, Foster, Gibson, and Lockhart.

OBSTACLES

Only since the recent Xmas recess a man accosted me with the following question:—Why did Christ come to this world in the form of man? This man, being a cynic, led me to conclude that he was out for an argument with me. It was then a trying moment, nevertheless, I immediately replied, saying that Christ came in the form of man because His mission was specifically confined to man; not only that, but to be an example to man in overcoming or surmounting difficulties.

He, the Man Christ, at various times in His lifetime came across obstacles, but in His tranquil manner, He surmounted them all, the one after the other. Undoubtedly, man to whom He came, without such a typical example as demonstrated by the Exemplar would have in every step of the way become a victim of obstacles; but this Exemplar whose purpose was to place man above obstacles took the initiative in overcoming them, introducing therefore, an example as to how one should act when con-

fronted with them. Christ never fell a victim to obstacles. No, He did not. He smiled at them, if you please, and kept on surmounting them.

You may say that He surmounted them because of His divine origin. Possibly so, but what about those men without divine origin—men like Joseph, Daniel, and David who with a sling and a stone eliminated the name Goliath from the list of the giants. These men succeeded because they possessed great will-power that acted in the line of greatest resistance, consequently, it made them victors of obstacles.

Again, here are men like Julius Caesar, Oliver Cromwell, George Washington, and a host of other world-famous characters who have been possessors of wills that acted in the line of greatest resistance, with as much seeming ease as if the action were agreeable. Such characters have elements of success in them. Readers, this is what we need. Think of these noble characters and stamp the modern "Goliaths" and obstacles into oblivion.

Here we are at Lincoln University as a body of students hailing from the various States of the Union and the Islands of the Sea. We are here at our parents' sacrifices—for a betterment—one that will mean to us a bright future as a result of our training and scholastic attainment and victory over obstacles here. Many a time in our effort to advance towards the desired goal, obstacles intercept our pathway and very often darken our vision, thus leaving us in despair and disappointment. Because of such, many a man discourages himself and becomes a failure. This ought not to be the case if we are to imitate those who have conquered. Let us then, dear fellow students, be courageous and gird ourselves as real men with a lion's tenacity and fight every obstacle that stands in our way, putting same in the pond of "forgetfulness." There to stay until we shall have made fame.

Men of Lincoln, do you not know that those who have brought about the possibility of founding a University of this type on these premises for our betterment had their obstacles? Yes, they had, and perhaps greater ones as compared with ours of today. Fear not then, rather, fight manfully on.

When Napoleon was to have crossed the Alps (his obstacles) instead of marching straight into Italy which would have been most feasible, he led his troops over the famous Alpine Pass, dragging his cannon over in the trunks of trees which had been hollowed out for the purpose. Thus, he scaled the pass while, perhaps, another general without enough trained will-power would have been lamenting the obstruction. No general had a more energetic and better trained will than he.

Finally, dear readers of this valuable paper, remember that obstacles will come but also remember that they can be discomfited. Never be melancholy or hopeless about them; such should be the pessimists view; above all, be optimistic in this New Year, Nineteen Hundred and Twenty Seven and apply your trained will-power to act on the disagreeables as though they are agreeables.

E. A. HENRY,
Seminary Dept.

THRIFT

Thrift is habitual economy or the practice of making the most out of everything committed to one's care, whether money, time, material, or opportunity. It is also includes the idea of providence or thought for the future, while satisfying the needs of the present.

Thrift absolutely opposes all forms of waste and extravagance, and it is very distinct from the habits of a miser. It is an outcome of civilization and education, and it is a virtue of an individual.

To hoard does not mean to be thrifty, but rather to create a passion for the love of gold as did the Knight who once lived at Atri in Abruzzo that ancient town of Roman date. (Longfellow's Bell of Atri)

A wise expenditure is an indispensable factor to wealth. To those who are blessed with wealth, it means expenditure, but to the poor who are struggling it means frugality of the power of doing without certain things which will only satisfy the present. This requires the practice of a stern bracing virtue of self-denial for future needs. It is one of the surest means of training in strength of character and true worth.

"A penny saved is as good as a penny earned," is a trite apothegm, which can be best manifested more truly in the careful laying aside of old materials, than spending much time in making new ones. Waste chiefly occurs in little things and can be best detected by the habit of keeping accounts.

"Take care of the pennies and the dollars will take care of themselves," Bradford, the Puritan historian, said, "Out of small beginnings, great things have been produced." The benefit resulting from the practice of thrift is very great. It is the true source of wealth, both for nations and individuals. In the family as in the state, the best source of wealth is wise expenditure. History records that Frederick William I, who was king of Prussia, by a wise and careful expenditure, and an entire indifference to the purchase of unnecessary things, was able consequently to leave his son Frederick, the "Great," not only with an admirable standing army but also an ample supply of gold.

It was his hard toil and economy by wise expenditure, which made absolutely the achievements of his far more distinguished son.

Thrift demands saving and proper investment; an actual willingness to sacrifice some of the present needs for future demands, which will provide for emergencies and for old age.

In spending, two things should be kept in mind; viz, a right choice, and the economy of the right use of each unit of whatsoever is to be purchased. A correct understanding of the present use of the things may be applied best, and the efficient means of using the goods to their necessary uses.

There must needs be a deep desire for a future satisfaction that will outweigh the present, and keep us rejoicing, being able to render service not only to ourselves but also to others.

BENJAMIN H. WRIGHT,
Theological Student

FOR REAL SERVICE IN
TAILORING
SEE
HARRY SANTIROCCO
OXFORD, PA.

C. W. JACKSON'S
BILLIARD ROOM CIGARS CIGARETTES
SOFT DRINKS, ETC.
Cor. 4th & Market, Oxford, Pa.

La Societé

FRATERNITY STRIFE

Categories and classifications reduced to as limited a number as possible, confuse those students who navigate the ocean of knowledge. Not satisfied with such complications, students have added many more classifications that are more or less artificial. Represented on this campus are four national fraternities that are ever competitive with each other. Fraternity brothers according to belief have similar characteristics, qualities and outlook upon life—thus the fraternity. Even if that be true, which we doubt of course, our fraternity brother is not always the best man for some office that affects the university.

We speak of politics as an old institution and condone its corruption on the basis that it is the best means to an end. There are times, however, when our Lincoln spirit and our fraternity spirit are incompatible. There are times when we subject our Lincoln spirit to our fraternity spirit and elect our excellent brother to an office whether he is efficient or not for the glory of the fraternity. That same spirit which motivated men of Howard University's football team to lay down in the game, feigning injury in order that a fraternity brother might make his letter, is the same spirit that may undermine the cherished pillars of love and unity for our Alma Mater.

Democracy that once heralded institution of infallibility is now running the gauntlet of severe criticism because of tendencies political which results in corruption and inefficiency. May this fraternity strife cease to harm the interest of our Alma Mater, and may their combative tendencies be devoted to attacking our common problems and enemies.

G. C. M.

DR. FRANKLIN O. NICHOLS

We were very fortunate in having with us Dr. Nichols who is devoting his life to the social adjustment of the group and especially as it concerns that problem of sex. He delivered not a roof-raising fear-inspiring and noisome portrayal of the heinous atrocities perpetrated in this field nor did he attempt to frighten his audience with any sudden exposition of the dreadful consequences awaiting the unwary or ignorant; but he assumed the attitude of the scientist and revealed to us certain facts which greatly pertain to our future happiness and prosperity and to the future generation.

Among other things Dr. Nichols said: "The Social task is to bring the child up so that he can properly meet the problem of mating." He also declared that the individual must Succeed from four different aspects. He said: "We come here with certain characteristics which must be changed economically, socially, in the realms of health and love."

Everyone appreciated the lecture and especially were those fortunate to whom Dr. Nichols spoke in several of the classes on the following day. We are always glad of the opportunity to hear good men speak on subjects of such vital interest. Dr. Nichols came under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. here of which Mr. C. H. Richmond is President.

NELSON H. NICHOLS JR.

NEGRO ACHIEVEMENT WEEK

The Omega Psi Phi Fraternity held its first annual observance of a Negro Achievement Week from November 15-21, 1926.

Beta Chapter observed this week by having speakers on the subject every morning during Chapel Services and crowned it all with an appropriate program Sunday, November 21, at 2.30 P. M. in the Mary Dodd Brown Chapel.

The program consisted of:
 Organ PreludeRoyster J. Tate
 InvocationArthur H. Thomas
 Vocal SoloCharles F. Gibson
 Piano SelectionsMiss Marion Turner
 IntroductionChester N. Hayes
 AddressAttorney J. Stewart Davis
 RemarksDean George Johnson
 Onward Christian SoldiersThe Audience
 Benediction
 NELSON H. NICHOLS JR.

MADAME ADELAIDE CASE HEYFORD

Lincoln University had the pleasure of hearing this wonderful little lady from Africa who held the whole attention of her audience from beginning to end with such delicacy that they were scarcely aware of it. She unfolded with sincerity and conviction four different aspects of the African situation, viz., Religious, Economical, Social, and Educational.

She discussed the struggle between Mohammedanism and Christianity for the possession of the African native, and set before us the fact that our duty lay in helping, in some way, the forces of Christianity to subdue all opposition and win the soul of the African Native for Christ.

We were amused when she turned to the social aspect and began to describe the different methods of proposals of marriage and love-making. Thus the necessary lighter touch was added to this interesting talk.

Considering the economical aspect, she disclosed to us the wealth of the land and how it attracted foreign powers, and of the resistance of the chiefs to preserve the great cocoa reserves on the gold coast. We were much moved by her vivid portrayal of certain events relative to this subject.

Lastly, we were informed of the meager educational advantages offered there, and were amazed at the wonderful products of hand-made utensils, ornaments and other evidences of artistic talent, which she showed us and which were done by illiterates. They were wonderful as well as beautiful.

After the lecture Madame Heyford was besieged by autograph fiends and the rest, who gathered around with all sorts of compliments and tokens of appreciation for having come out to speak to us with first hand information concerning our brothers in Africa. No doubt if some of us, with our distorted idea of the situation, went to Africa we would wonder upon arriving, "Where are the African Africans"? so much are they altered from the usual idea one has when the "African native" is mentioned.

NELSON H. NICHOLS

The
Studio

S. W. OCHS, Photographer
 OXFORD, PA.

FRATERNITY ACTIVITIES

Four cities welcomed a host of selected members of our national college fraternities. Oratory, lectures, subsidiary conferences played important roles on the stage of progress along with such impressive interludes as formal banquets and dances. Youth and Experience met and exchanged ideas to return greatly enriched and broadened with messages for their respective fraternities.

In Richmond, Virginia, was held the annual convocation of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity. Harry Cummings and William Sinkler can tell you many indelible and interesting accounts of his experience.

In the southland in the city of Greensboro, N. C., convened the delegates of Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity. They have openly declared war on general indifference of race members toward business. "Bigger and Better Negro Business" is a national campaign initiated and planned to help place our business in its proper sphere of importance. They have also appointed a committee to investigate political and social conditions in the Virgin Islands. Our distinguished senior and acme of sartorial splendor, L. L. Yancy, represented Mu Chapter with dignity and faultless decorum.

In Washington, D. C., Calvin Coolidge became acquainted with representatives of the best of Negro Youth, for Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity held its convocation there. "Ike" Givens was the delegate from Epsilon Chapter. The Fraternity has decided to promote scholarships for a few worthy college men.

In Chicago, Ill., the Omega Psi Phi held their convocation. This fraternity has sought the interests of the Negro in the history and achievements of the Negro Race in all lines of endeavor, making it an annual campaign in order to bring to the National attention the achievements of the Negro.

C. C. M.

"Hots" Wells Elected Football Captain.

We call him "Hots", maybe because he is a good dresser, a good entertainer or specialist in Professor Labaree's courses which make one's fingers burn from writing. Norman Barnard Wells comes to us from Detroit, Michigan where Fords and automobiles are made, though Casey says it is a mining town.

The Class of '28 is proud of the athletic record made by Mr. Wells. He made all conference tackle in '22, '23, '24 while in high school. He remained out of school for two years before deciding to become a member of the Lincoln Lions in '25. During the past football season, he was a stalwart guard of our comparatively light line. His athletic ability and character has made his election inevitable to the captaincy of the 1927 football squad. With our re-entrance into the C. I. A. and with such teams as A. and T., Shaw, Hampton, Union, Tuskegee, Virginia Seminary, and Howard on our schedule, we are looking forward to a most difficult but successful season. If you don't believe, ask "Hots."

F. L. MAULE

WATCHMAKER & JEWELER

S. 3rd ST., OXFORD, PA.

POETS' CORNER

MONTMARTRE BEGGAR WOMAN

Once you were beautiful,—
Now,
Hunched in the cold,
Nobody cares
That you are old.

Once you were lovely,—
Now,
In the street,
No one remembers
Your lips were sweet.

Oh, withered old lady
Of rue Fontaine,
Nobody but Death
Will kiss you again.

LANGSTON HUGHES

A LETTER TO ANNE

Since I left you, Anne,
I have seen nothing but you.
Every day
Has been your face,
And every night your hand,
And every road
Your voice calling me.
And every rock and every flower and tree
Has been a touch of you.
Nowhere
Have I seen anything else but you,
Anne.

LANGSTON HUGHES

IN THE MIST OF THE MOON

In the mist of the moon I saw you,
O, Nanette,
And you were lovelier than the moon.
You were darkness,
And the body of darkness.
And light,
And the body of light.
In the mist of the moon I saw you,
Dark Nanette.

LANGSTON HUGHES

THEN

When night embraces day with
The tender arms of dawn,
And roses sprinkle fragrance on
The silver dew kissed morn,
When the crimson evening sun is lost
In bars of purest gold
And the rising moon a spilling cup
Of blood her mantles hold,
When red-breast robins flit across
The blue and amber sky
And all makes calm to hear the lonely
Weeping willows sigh,—
I think of you!

W. A. HILL

LONGING

I wished to sleep.
As on my cot one day I lay.....
But sleep had fled her bonds
And lightly played
Among the lily ponds.

I wished to sing.
But song had lost her tune.
And blamed
Her luckless fate upon the weeping moon.

I wished to love.
But love did her happy image change
And hide,
For no mortal dare her country range.
Then I wished to die!

W. A. HILL

HERITAGE

Conrad Charming

When majesty was royally cloaked
With Memnon's ebony skin;
When the echoing Nile with laughing folk
Soothed the silvan din;
When its cities strove with temporal power
To usurp the seat in the sun,
My spirit knew not how to cower,
Nor my reflection shun
Where date-palms grow,
Where sand storms blow,
Where my native song was hushed in woe.

When stinging whips and heavenward cry
Denounced the servile curse;
When my spirits learned then to defy,
Withstand all things adverse,
When my music wedded my words of woe
Giving birth to spiritual song,
Then did the germ of desire grow,
And dream-thoughts e'er belong
Where date-palms grow,
Where sand storms blow,
Where my native song was hushed in woe.

Though my feet are sore and my steps
are slow

On fragments of shattered dreams,
I'm thankful though my story does show
The greatest of tragic themes,
For desire to kneel at Beauty's shrine
In praise of my heritage;
For my spirit which naught can e'er

confine,
Was born in a previous age
Where date-palms grow,
Where sand storms blow,
Where my native song was hushed in woe.

FIRES THAT BURN FOR YOU

Flower of my soul,
Hopes of after years,
Inspiration of golden dreams,
Love softly touches depths
Of latent passions,
And flares eternal fires,
Fires that burn—for you.

Ideal of tomorrow,
Felicities of today,
Dreams of futurity,
My heart ramifies
To you sweet one,
And carries Cupid's Stars
Fires that burn—for you.

Rose of my valley,
Lily of the vale,
Tender Forget Me Not,
Sighs of love escape
Thru the aetheral air,
And bears—
Fires that burn—for you.

WILLIAM JACKSON
Lincoln University '30.

THINGS AIN'T RIGHT

Things ain't right
Spirit's gone
History smashed
Howard won

Things ain't right
Preps on top
Dope's upset
Soph's Kerflopped

Thing's ain't ringt
Bills are higher
Old gang's gone
Professors tighter

Things ain't right
Fords stopped running
Mills is collegiate
Young dumb's more cunning

Things ain't right
Bynum's sober
Wildcat's quiet
Gaskin's a rover.

Things ain't right
Tubby's sagging
Casey guessed right
Pinochie's lagging

Things ain't right
Hobson's cussing
Bull is gone
Jenks ain't fussing

Things ain't right
Everything's tight
Taint my fault
But Things Just ain't right

TED VALENTINE

MORNING

When I arose the sky was gray,
But as time passed,
There came a gold bar across the blue;
Then appeared the large ball of fire.
Soon the birds began to chirp,
The dew on the young green grass began
to sparkle;
And I saw the buds welcoming the sun.
Under the streams of golden sunlight,
Danced the breeze, who in her haste
Made the trees bend gracefully.
How sorry I was that nature is invisible,
But it charmed me as most secrets do.

KERMIT KEENE

LIFE (?)

Life is a wagon drawn by a mule,
Life is a rickety three leg'd stool,
Life is an auto on a cinder track,
Life is a tea glass with a dangerous
crack,
Life is an adventure upon an unknown sea
Life is a veil through which we cannot
see.
Life is a puzzle intricate and severe,
Life has no answer that we can find here.
Life is the Alpha of our mortal breath
Who leaves us as prey for her brother
Death.

KERMIT KEENE.

UNKNOWN

One never knows the wounds of little
swords
One never knows the troubles caused by
little words
One never knows that in their lives there
comes
A time when their unscrupulousness
returns
When prejudicial jackassal acts return
Greater by far than the output for,—
One's harvest is always greater than one's
sowing.

W. A. HILL

Students, See Samples

for your needs in

TOOTH PASTE, BRUSHES, SHAVING
CREAM, LOTIONS, RAZOR BLADES,
TALCUM POWDERS
HAIR PREPARATIONS, ETC.

Samples' NEXT DOOR TO GLOBE
THEATRE
OXFORD, PA.

ATHLETICS

TUSKEGEE - LINCOLN GAME.

The Lincoln Lions went down to an ignominious defeat in favor of the Tuskegee Tornadoes on the historic soil of Franklin Field. The game was one of the most spectacular and exciting intersectional contests ever witnessed in the east.

About 1200 ardent admirers of the grid-iron sport turned out to see one of the hardest and cleanest fought battles in many a day. The weather for the game was threatening for awhile, but later a better day could not have been expected by the king of England and all his royalty.

The Tornadoes, with two squads moving like machines, were the first upon the field, and then a little later the Lincoln Lions made their appearance midst many cheers and yells, from the rabble section which occupied the stand offering the best possible view. About this time the rabble was gradually becoming a unit and with the able leaderships of the head cheer leader, Charlie Gibson, assisted by Kyler, Cooper and Johnson, many yells were sent forth as an inspiration to the team to fight. The Tuskegee rabble section was directly opposite that of Lincoln's and considering all circumstances they were very well represented.

Finally, the first whistle blew for the beginning of the gruelling battle and it was started in a flash. Lincoln kicked off to Tuskegee with Steward receiving the ball, but when he was quite suddenly tackled by Grasty and Walker, he lost possession of it and Young fell on it on Tuskegee's 29-yard line. At this point a few off tackle plays were exhibited and then Young kicked a placement kick scoring the first three points for Lincoln. Between the halves the Lincoln rabble took to the field and carried it by storm. Then came the last half with the telling of another tale. Both teams started out going strong and were holding a chinese wall when suddenly Stevenson, of Tuskegee grabbed the ball from an unsuccessful attempt of Lincoln for a placement kick and ran 80 yards for a touchdown. He also kicked the extra point.

Following a see-saw up and down the field Tuskegee carried the ball to Lincoln's 25-yard line and therefrom scored a placement kick. The final few minutes found two mighty teams, one trying valiently to ward off a defeat with the other struggling to hold its own. Finally the whistle blew for the end with a score 20-16 in favor of Tuskegee. The long run Martin gained afforded a very great thrill and the excellent playing of Bryant and Grasty was considered very outstanding.

HOWARD - LINCOLN

For the first time in six years Lincoln went down to an ignominious defeat at the hand of Howard in their new stadium recently erected and which was dedicated on Turkey Day. The contest was somewhat of a one-sided affair ending with a score of 32-0.

The game was played under very good weather conditions before a crowded stadium of about 15,000 people. Howard scored her first touchdown eleven minutes after the game had started, and from then on she proceeded to take everything that lay in her path. Lincoln was rather unfortunate in losing two of her "gems," Walker and Dyer, and with these two gone out of center and end respectively, weak spots were soon found by the opposing team, and full advantage taken of them. The first half ended with a score of 12-0. During the interval Howard's rabble took the field by storm,

but all of this did not take the fighting spirit of Lincoln at any rate. Howard's R. O. T. C. band paraded around the field followed by the many Howard rooters.

The second half started with much spirit. Young kicked off for Lincoln and after a little going Howard had scored another touchdown. At the end of the third quarter the score was 25-0 with Howard leading. In the last period the teams see-sawed for awhile, when toward the end, Howard pulled off the spectacular play of the day. She had tried eight forward passes with little success, when Ross of Howard made a pass to Simpson from the 40-yard line which Simpson successfully pulled out of the air and made a touchdown. The whistle then blew for the end of the game.

Howard's team out-weighted Lincoln's by twelve pounds to the man with Howard's average weight at 182 pounds and Lincoln's at 170 pounds. No alibis were offered for the loss other than it was a known and true fact that Howard had a far superior team to Lincoln's. The game was fought clean and square and it is hoped that a similar type of sportsmanship and playing will be exhibited in games to come, but with Lincoln's colors high.

	Howard	Lincoln
First Downs	19	7
Penalties	14	3
Yards Loss on Penalties ..	110	15
Kick-Offs	5	2
Total Distance Yards	215	80
Punts Ran Back	8	6
Total Distance	84	75
Fumbles	5	4
Forward Passes Attempted ..	8	12
Completed	2	5
Total Distance Gained	50	39
Yds. Gained, Scrimmage	238	55
Yards Lost	15	31
Line Rushes	59	21

BASKETBALL

Now that the football season has come to a close, the eyes of all the fans are now centered upon Basketball. With the loss of four or five Varsity men last year quite a bit of reconstruction will have to be done. Great things, however, are expected of the team.

The squad is a little late in getting under way due to the fact that heat is being installed in Livingston Hall. Manager Bynum has planned a full line of games for the cagers, and if all goes well it is hoped that the basketball team will be a little more successful in their contests than the football team.

Captain Cooper has started his boys under the strenuous daily grind and he tells them it is yet not as hard as its going to be.

Contributions

MONUMENTAL NERVE

That thing is most efficient, which realizing that it is human to err, rights itself quickest after having erred.

Regardless of the moral perfection of any contrivance or system, such contrivance or system, ceases to maintain its degree of efficiency with the lapse of time and change of conditions. The constant evolution of things, initiated by the incessant climb of civilization, continually throws ideas and customs into discard. Thus, what is new today is old tomorrow and the impossible for us, becomes the accepted for our posterity. Hence, the actual nature of the scheme is cosmic, relative, and the steady evolution of this system gives each element, each idea its place in its proper time,

Consider now if you will, our present method of awarding letters. I feel that it is now out of date, indeed, if it ever were in date. It does not satisfy conditions, but makes a farce out of them. I am extremely pleased to observe that several immediately disinterested parties share the same conviction. I further feel that it should be changed, and that without delay, for the benefit of all concerned—our institution, the players, and the coach.

What merit is there in a system which allows a fellow to sacrifice his efficiency in his classes, and struggle for four long years conscientiously, playing in every game of varsity competition, and then not receive a letter? The fellow in question may not be a "Red" Dabney, nor a Caston of "all American fame," but the fact remains that in every game of Varsity calibre, since 1923 (save the Lincoln-Howard game, of course) he has been found at a guard or tackle position, and usually playing well enough to play the entire game or the greater part except when knocked out.

The last game—that detestable affair in which we got the short end of the score, or rather no end at all—saw the curtain close on the career of this willing persevering chap. There walked from the scene of action a stalwart figure, but with downcast heart and lowered head—this was Lincoln's tackle save on Thanksgiving days—he wound his way among his beaten chums, his conquerors, aware of the fact that he faces life without that thing which he and all consider essential in the work toward which he is inclined, a coveted "L". I've been trying to fathom this case; to ascertain just how he did it, and after every elimination there only remained the fact: "Monumental Nerve."

There are many loopholes in this antiquated system. I notice I said loopholes. Pardon my error, it is all hole. I could mention several more men, even in my short stay here, who have felt the irrational dictum of such a method, but one case will suffice.

Consider again that there is a limited number of logically eligible men for the squad and during the game one of this number is knocked out, what happens? Somebody must take his place. This somebody could just as easily be a boob as a star, and more than likely, the former; but along with the rest he receives an "L", and thus a halo shines about the head of a boob.

These are not all of the ramifications; space and time will not permit them, but think it over.

Shall we simply because we are the Oldest Negro institution in these United States, deal in antiques? Penn's system doesn't work that way. The big schools all, more or less do it differently. Even Howard realized her position with such a farce of a system and righted herself. Shall we do less? A better system would give more incentive to the players and the school would be better benefitted with the number of games won; the boys would be benefitted with an "attainable" incentive, and the coach with an unbeatable team.

Think it over!

J. W. MILLS, JR.

TELL 'EM ABOUT '28

Now that the football season has drawn to a close, '28 can look back and claim seven of the loyal lions who fought so valiently, so constant, and true to bring praise and honor to the Dear Old Orange and Blue. With Hibbler, Dyer, Motely, Wells, Young, Bryant, and Diggs back next year to carry on the fight '28 will be a potent

factor in the building up of what we know is going to be a championship team.

The class of '28 welcomes to its ranks, Perry, "Tack" Howard, Watson, "Ike" Young, Peterson, Branch, Dyer, Motely and Taylor. Although these are newcomers they have already caught the real Lincoln spirit and are falling in with the rest of the gang.

What's the matter with '28? She's all right. Who says so? Everybody. Who is everybody? All the "pretties," because they know the "prom" is coming off in big time form. We "ain't" bragging but we are going to show the world "how to go." The standard which we are going to set will be one which will be held up potentially as the acme of "promdom." Let's go, '28 so that when we meet in better days, we can say, "Remember the night."

"Tack" Howard and Herb. Sinclair, originators of the famous funnel gang, struggled down to Pittsburgh in the old struggle buggy; they had only four blow-outs..... in each tire. The struggle buggy has not as yet recovered.

"Spuds" Watkins wants to know how many sides there are to a test tube. "Red" Espy says there are two sides; inside and outside.

While in Washington for the Howard-Lincoln game "The Hot Kid Scurvy" having become rather financially embarrassed decided to stop at the First National Bank of Washington and DRAW a nice, sumptuous breath of air.

"Rudy" Webber has joined the ranks of the Benedicts, so they say. It is rumored that Herb Sinclair and Jabez Clarke are about to become members also.

Marcus Carpenter and Ulysses Bourne were frequent visitors at Minor Hall during the Thanksgiving holidays. They seem to be right in Mrs. Hardwick's graft.

The fair ladies think that Donald Wyatt is awfully cute; his oriental air is the thing which they all admire.

See you in Philadelphia at the Junior "prom".

EDWARD S. SILVERA,
Class reporter.

FRESHMAN AND SOPHOMORE TRIAL DEBATE

The day December 9, 1926 will be long remembered by certain members of the freshman and sophomore classes. On that day one of the most interesting trial debates that Lincoln has ever witnessed was held in the Mary Dod Brown Chapel. The following freshman, though unsuccessful on this occasion, made enviable records which may entitle them to consideration in the later trials for other debates: Messers. W. Tyler, S. Lynton, L. Williams, E. Martin, W. Jackson, and B. W. Watkins.

The freshman and sophomore teams which will meet in the annual Freshman-Sophomore Debate, soon to be held, are composed of the following men:—

Freshmen

Foraker L. Turner - - - - - Arkansas
William Moorehead - - - - - Virgin Islands
James Green - - - - - Washington, D. C.
A. B. Lee, alternate, - - - - - N. Carolina

Sophomores

Thurgood Marshall - - - - - Maryland
James Rathers - - - - - Illinois
Edgar Thompkins - - - - - Maryland

LA SOCIETE DRAMATIQUE

October, the month of ghosts and witches, dawned upon us in the usual tranquil manner, but before its departure the ghost of an ancient society re-visited us. This ghost, formerly known as the Dramatic Society, but now as the ghost of Banquo, tried to stay among the living but at length eth-

er it became too reluctant or else the Lincolmites loathed having it here, anyhow it did not stay with us long.

The president, Mr. F. Belcher, is still optimistic concerning its return. He is an official and is somewhat utilitarian in his policies, for he believes that there is always one thing that every person can do, and with the proper support I believe he is shrewd enough to prove his theory.

One is never quite sure of what talents lie dormant within him. If you can't sing, play or orate, perhaps you can act. If you are mediocres in some things, you don't have to be the same in all things. If as yet you haven't shown your "hobby" in the lime-light, come out and give the Dramatic a chance. Let's not be simply a dreamer of dreams, when we can be an actor in the dreams of others. Let's be like the man who said:

I slept and dreamed that life was beauty,
I waked to find that life was duty.
Was then my dream a shadowy lie?
Toil on, sad heart courageously
And thou wilt find that dream to be,
A noon-day light and truth to thee.
THE SECRETARY

"ANTILLIAN COLLEGIATES"

It was on the Monday night after Christmas when the members of this club invaded the haunted metropolis of New York and staged one of the biggest Proms of the season.

The time set for the affair was from 9 P. M. to 2 A. M., and before the melodious strains of the syncopated band had begun to reverberate within the walls of the beautifully decorated hall, the fair damsels began marching in, in a continuous stream.

Under the dim lights of the chandelier the guests stepped no less than fifty miles by the wee hours of the night. In spite of this no one exhibited any traces of fatigue, and all retraced their steps homeward with exhilarating expressions flowing from their merry voices indicative that an unforgettable evening had been spent.

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By Faulkner.

Ten Lincolmites thought College very fine,
One met a girl in Philadelphia then there were nine.

Nine Lincolmites cribbing was their trait,
But one was caught in physics then there were eight.

Eight Lincolmites, all reading "Nigger Heaven,"

One lost the book. Then there were seven.
Seven Lincolmites always up to tricks,
One kissed a village girl. Then there were only six.

Six Lincolmites trying to learn to earn to thrive,

One bought books from Bill Skerritt. Then there were five.

Five Lincolmites running out the door,
Water fell on one, and then there were four.
Four Lincolmites as happy as can be,
One rode in Oaffus' Ford then there were three.

Three Lincolmites, right they tried to do,
But one become tired of trying. Then there were two.

Two Lincolmites wanted to have some fun,
So they went to Georgia. Now there are none.

A woman is like a costly clock—pretty face, pretty movements, and hard to regulate.

Becoming disgusted with the late hours his daughter's callers kept, the father turned the lights out after ten. From then on he noticed they came after ten.

Julie:—"Say, Walker, I don't mind going to Heaven but I am worried because I won't be able to get my shirt over my wings."

Walker:—"Don't worry about that, you should be troubled about how you are going to get your hat over your horns."

TIGHT GUYS

The guy that was so tight that he wouldn't give his son a middle name.

The guy that was so tight that he made his children jump off the porch to keep from wearing out the steps.

The guy that was so tight that he went out of the house Christmas night and shot a gun and then came back and told his children that Santa had just been murdered.

Matt. Taylor:—"What's the difference between a woman and a soldier."

Gyp. Taylor:—"I don't know."

Matt. Taylor:—"The woman powders her face, the soldier faces the powder."

PERPETUAL MOTION

Rags make paper,
Paper makes money,
Money makes banks,
Banks make loans,
Loans make poverty,
Poverty makes rags.

The end of a perfect joy-ride is when the young lady jumps out of the auto.

Customer:—"It's tough to pay fifty cents a pound for meat."

Butcher:—"Yes, but it's tougher when you pay thirty cents for it."

Prof.—"Where was Sheridan when he took his famous twenty miles ride."

Frosh.—"On a horse, of course."

LINCOLN NEWS

Published every other month by the students
of Lincoln University in the State
of Pennsylvania

Subscription: 50c per year 15c per copy
Sent to any part of U. S. A.

Advertising Rates cheerfully given on request

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Editorialets

Concerning The Debate.

Much inquiry has come to us concerning the Oxford-Lincoln Debate. Many students of Lincoln as well as our Alumni and well-wishers who did not hear the debate and who have been reading conflicting reports about it, have requested that the Lincoln News be used as the means or informing them of the true nature of the affair. It is in response to this call that the present issue contains a detailed report of the debate.

The Value of Spare Moments

Let us assume for the sake of this discussion, that each individual who comes into this world alive is to live three score years and ten. This, however, is not exactly the case, for the average span of life is around fifty-four years. At any rate if a person lives seventy years, this is equivalent to approximately 25, 550 days. One third of this time is needed for sleep, leaving about 17,000 days. Subtract half of this time; for one must work to supply his economic need—to satiate his desire for food. Now, if this person is not a savage he will devote a certain amount of time each day to the care of his body. He will wish to be clean, healthy and strong. He will also utilize some time in recreation which cannot be classified as mental. These performances will require another 7,000 days. Such a one would have probably 4,000 days to devote to the training of his mind. 4,000 days! 571 weeks! Eleven continuous years! Verily we disparage when we call our moments golden!

FOOTBALL

Our attention is attracted by a picture on the cover of a periodical which publication is entitled "The Howard Alumnus." The picture is that of football players in action. Beneath it are these words: "Jack Coles going thru the Lincoln line."

When we see with what unbounded enthusiasm our victors sing their glory, we are, at first, likely to sink into remorse. In fact there are many who say that we should lament our recent defeat. But in truth, our condition, as far as football is concerned, is one over which we should rejoice. So long as Howard can win only one game

from us in six years, no matter how great the score in that particular occasion, we have no cause for weeping. Moreover, Lincoln needed a stimulus. Our defeat has aroused our utmost thought and this ought to be put into action. Since 1924, when Lincoln won from Howard by a score of 31 to 0, we have gradually declined in energy and care. We thought, seemingly, that we had a "rabbit foot" on Howard. Wake up, O Lincolinites, let us shake off our dreamy legendry. The lion is yet the acknowledged king of the beasts.

WHO'S WHO IN TWENTY-NINE

Slim Jenkins' handsome brother Little Slim has returned to the campus after having captured all the pretty girls' hearts in Nutmeg town.

Puss Williams is also with the boys minus his pugilistic traits. Another Mighty has fallen.

Ed. Tompkins certainly can get em small. No wonder he has a hump in his back. The way he has to bend over dancing.

Charlie Lee is the only gentleman in his class. In fact he is too polite for his class standing.

Mark Parks is back bumming smokes per usual.

Kirk Jackson, to hear him talk, has all the pretty girls in Pennsylvania.

Wop Edwards has a new funnyless joke to tell the boys.

Dean Pickens has just completed his latest book on religion.

Zeus White looked like a lost kitten in Baltimore.

Young Hibbler really depicted the life of

the absent lover in Baltimore during the holidays. Imagine him falling in love with one of Baltimore's queens.

Sty Wood's countenance is changing color since he has returned. I fear it is the mid-years. Get on your Greek.

Kenneth Broom was forced to stay indoors during the holidays. It has been rumored that his clothes could not be finished in time.

Sad A. Leon Johnson is back for good. He has lost his senses this time.

Master Gaston Polk really has been charmed during the holidays.

Artie Thomas is back. We hear him all over the campus in the wee hours of the morning.

Ain't nothing to you, Charlie Walberg. You have got to go in Prof. James' CHEMISTRY.

Julie Martin, will you leave us this year? Senor Jason is on his stuff. Get scared all of you Spanish Students.

Dick Whittington brought back a few dozen jars of vaselene. Boys it is basket-ball season.

Fat A. Rathers has reduced quite a bit during the holidays.

Dog A. Joe Meaddough certainly shows the effect of a strenuous vacation in Wilmington.

Chicago Steele really brought form at the Baltimore Boys' Prom. He had a real flask and a real cigarette case.

Lang Hughes is back. I judge that he has had a very pleasant vacation. Spece Roye is back also. I wonder which of the two will leave the campus first. Lang is broke and Spece is broker.

A Happy New Year to all.

Lincoln Wins First Interracial International Debate

On December 16, 1925, at 8 P. M., a debating team from Oxford University met a team from Lincoln University at the Bethel A. M. E. church, which is located at the corner of Druid Hill Avenue and Canvale Street, in Baltimore, Md. The Oxford team was composed of Messrs. Giles H. Isham, Michael A. E. Franklin, and Patrick Monkhouse. The Lincoln team was composed of Messrs. R. Esdras Turner, M. Mendelsohn Gibson and R. Hurst Hill. The names are given in the order in which the men spoke.

The subject was: Resolved: that this house opposes any change in the Eighteenth Amendment. Oxford upheld the negative side; Lincoln the affirmative.

The building, whose seating capacity is 2,500, contained some 3,000 people, at least one fifth of whom were white. The rostrum was decorated with orange and blue drapery which are the colors both of Oxford and of Lincoln. On the right side of the pulpit, near the Englishmen, was a large British flag; on the left near the Americans hung the Stars and Stripes. Flowers neatly placed here and there, contributed to the beauty of the scene.

Several dignitaries were on the stage: Presidents William H. Johnson, of Lincoln and Mordecai Johnson, of Howard, and Dr. Clarence True Wilson, President of Methodist Board of Temperance, Mr. Cary, millionaire philanthropist of Baltimore, and others. In the chancery were the committee on arrangement, the Lincoln Quartette, members of the press, and the time keepers.

The quartette, composed of Messrs. J. Dorsey, J. H. Robinson, A. Anderson, and William A. Hill, opened the meeting by rendering several selections which were applauded vigorously. Then the debate proper was commenced by Turner. He began by expressing the appreciation of the Lincoln

ites for the occasion and by paying tribute to the Oxford men as representatives of the oldest institution of its kind in the English-speaking world. Continuing, he argued that the proposed modification of the Volstead Act would defeat the purpose of the Eighteenth Amendment, and that great economic advantages have accrued to America from the Eighteenth Amendment. In a climaxical conclusion, he ardently set forth the proposition that the settlement of the case revolved around two points: "Have the effects of the Amendment been helpful or harmful to America?, and, Would a change produce beneficial or injurious results." Having challenged, the Englishmen either to meet them on these two issues or to evade them by resorting to deplorable humor and ridiculous frivolity, and having stated what the Englishmen had to prove in order to win their case, Turner sat down amid thunderous applause.

The next speaker, Isham of the negative, began by stating that Turner had delivered one of the most eloquent addresses that he had heard since he had been in America. Continuing, he spent about one-half of his time proving that one cannot compare conditions in England with those in America. With his attractive English accent, his polish and ease, his powerful voice and personality, he commanded the attention of the audience and evoked its applause. Verily, he was the Nestor of his team. He also denied with reasons the contentions of the first affirmative speaker, and implored the hearers to a clear and just consideration of the negative side.

Gibson, of the affirmative, followed. He argued that political, social, hygienic, and moral benefits have been the result of the Eighteenth Amendment. His voice was among the strongest on the stage, his enunciation clear and distinct, his posture cor-

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rect and manly. With characteristic emphasis and zeal, he maintained the high pace set by his colleague. His reward was paid in applause.

Franklin, of the negative, followed. His part was that of the jester. He began by assuring the audience that his humor would not be deplorable nor his talk ridiculous, but indeed fitting and entertaining. And his statement proved to be partly true; for he was a good entertainer. Prominent among his jokes were these:

"Why should we be denied the use of liquor? We have every reason to believe that drink originated in the garden of Eden, for Eve pressed an apple to Adam's side and they both saw snakes."

"You talk about the homes that have been wrecked by liquor; think of the ships that are destroyed by water."

"I refer you to Shelby and his bottle, Byron for his apple cider, Keats for his Grecian Urn."

"My opponent would have us prove by the Bible that liquor is good; Paul advised the use of it for the stomach ache."

Hill made the final argument for the affirmative. He contended that any change in the Eighteenth Amendment would result in the insipient disintegration of the Constitution of the United States. He argued that a change would be a concession to the criminal element, the law breakers of America. Towards the conclusion he waxed oratorical. He referred to our constitution as the basic law of the land, figuratively declaring that it was a dam sustaining the waters of our national prosperity. "This dam," he said, "is supported by nineteen stalwart pillars; these are the seven original articles of the constitution and the nineteen subsequent amendments thereto. These, sir, have withstood time and the wear of the ages." Amid great applause he warned against another Belshazzar's Feast and another hand writing on the wall.

The last speaker on the negative was Monkhouse. He produced the only positive argument presented by the Oxford team. He spent much time comparing conditions in England with those in America, declaring that relative to the liquor abuse America is in worse condition than England. He de-

nied Turner's statement that America's prosperity is due to the Eighteenth Amendment. On the other hand he attributed the economic progress of America during the last seven years to the trade that America carried on with Europe between 1914 and 1916, and to the returns from loans which America made during the war. He claimed that England is paying America an annual war debt of \$92,000,000.

Between the debate proper and the rebuttals, Dr. Clarence True Wilson solicited the contribution. The Quartette rendered several selections which were highly appreciated by all.

The rebuttals were begun by Franklin of Oxford. This time he got serious, asking why drinking has increased in Georgia and Kansas since the passage of the Amendment, despite the fact that these had prohibition laws long before America became anti-liquor entirely. "Why such rebellion against this act of tyranny?"

Turner followed. He pointed out a contradiction in the assertions made on this occasion and assertions made by the same speaker while before an audience in Missouri, Monkhouse leaped to his feet calling for time to make an explanation. Again Turner was refuting Monkhouse's contention that America's present prosperity is due to trade with Europe between 1914 and 1916 and to her war loans. Again Monkhouse rose and objected, declaring that he was being misquoted. Turner then answered Franklin's question as to the increase of drinking in Kansas etc. "My opponent," he said, "wishes to know why drinking has increased in Kansas and Georgia, and why such tumult and confusion over prohibition. To this I reply that if you cut a chicken's head off you greatly increase his activity but not his longevity." Amid an eloquent conclusion he was again disturbed this time by the time keeper. But Monkhouse arose a third time requesting that Turner's time be extended. Turner courteously declined, declaring that he had been interrupted several times already, which interruptions, "as you know, disturb one's trend of thought."

Monkhouse was the next negative speaker. This time he became idealistically phil-

osophical. He believed that "every man should be allowed to drink as much as he wants to, that Prohibition in America is a failure, and that the English system of regulation should be introduced here."

Gibson followed. He pointed out the flagrant incongruity between Isham's and Monkhouse's statements. "The former spent half of his time proving that one cannot compare conditions in America with those in England; the latter spent most of his time comparing them. Finally, he quoted statistics proving that drinking in American colleges decreased since the passage of the Amendment."

Isham concluded the task of the negative. He contended that the affirmative had not established its case, that America needs a new type of regulation, that Prohibition in America is a failure."

Hill made the last rebuttal. When Monkhouse rose and claimed that he was being misquoted, Hill held up a card, "on which, sir, I have written your words just as you spoke them. He then contended that the increase in the number of arrests for drunkenness in America merely proves that our enforcement laws are effective and good. "We, therefore, do contend and maintain that great economic, moral, political, social, and hygienic advantages, have redounded to America from the Eighteenth Amendment, and that any change in it would result in the insipient disintegration of the constitution of these United States."

While the votes were being collected, Franklin kept the house roaring with laughter at his humor. While they were being counted, the Quartette sang. When they started to their seats, Monkhouse arose and ejaculated: "We are very glad to see that Lincoln is making things go with a hum." Please, Mr. Chairman, let them sing again for us, soon we will be gone where we can hear no such melodious music."

Of those who voted 376 favored the Oxford team and 803 favored the Lincoln team. The outstanding characteristics of the Oxford team were their attractive accent, their humor, and their polished fluency. The outstanding characteristics of the Lincoln team were their eloquence, their unity, and their sincerity.